### CONDENSED NEWS

A committee of citizens of Washington held an interview in the jail with a pair of convicted thieves, who related the cincumstances of many robberies, including that of ex-Minister Christiancy's diamonds, and stated the amounts paid the detectives for protection. It appears that the entire detective force of the District has received weekly dividends from the monte and bunko men.

The company which was formed last

and bunko men.

The company which was formed last spring in England and Canada, with a capital of \$15,000,000, under the control of the duke of Manchester and three other noblemen, to purchase five million acres of land from the Canadian Pacific road, bids fair to collapse. Its shares of sixty shillings have fallen in the Canadian market to forty-five shillings, and an installment of twenty shillings has been called for February 1st.

Montreal has suffered an irreparable loss by the death of Sir Hugh Allan. He came there from Scotland when 14 years of age, and acquired a fortung estimated at \$15,000,000. He was president of one of the largest Canadian banks and of twenty-two other corporations, and gave each his personal attention. He was engaged to be married to a lady in Quebec as his second wife. He leaves eight daughters and four sons.

He leaves eight daughters and four sons.

Oscar M. Goodwin, formerly cashier of the First National bank of Logansport, Indiana, has been convicted of making false entries, but acquitted of embezzlement. The juryrendereda sealed verdict Schurday night, and Goodwin was released on parole to visit his mother and sister. When he learned that he was likely to go to state prison for five years, he went to the jail at Indianapolis for his walise, and stated that he had been acquitted, since which time nothing has been seen of him.

A man giving the name of James A. Hamilton has been arrested in Nebraska City and taken to Hastings to answer the charge of abducting Maggie Hennecke from Milwaukee. The father of the missing girl has been deluged with telegrams and letters from amateur detectives in the southwest, but placed no faith in them. The captor of Hamilton claims to be a Chicago detective, and admits that he was an accomplice in the original plet to kidnap the young woman. People in Nebraska think the case is one of mistaken identity.

The indiscretions of Mrs. Langtry

think the case is one of mistaken identity.

The indiscretions of Mrs. Langtry seems to be the chief topic of conversation along the Atlantic seaboard. Fred Gebhardt, the wealthy young New Yorker who followed her to Boston, and has been so much in her company, is understood to have been driven away from the theater by Manager Stetson. New York dispatches represent that Gebhardt gave a club dinner in that city Sunday evening but will undoubtedly return to Boston. Mrs. Langtry's sister is said to be on the way from Liverpool, to accompany her during the remainder of her tour. Mrs. Labouchere states that she will sail for home next Wednesday, on account of a cablegram from her husband, who had obtained an inkling of the scandal.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The house committee on education has desided to report favorably a bill appropriating \$10,000,000 annually, for five years, to aid the public schools.

The commissioner of railroads reports that at the end of June last the Union Paci-o company owed the government \$63,620,-70, and that the Central Pacific was indebt-d to the amount of \$52,160,813.

Chamberlain to be receiver of public mon-oys at San Francisco. It is rumored that the president will be asked to state the causes for the removal of Marshal Henry.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

Mr. Bingham, in a report to the house urging the reduction of letter postage to two cents, gives statistics as far back as 1792, when the rate for carrying a letter was six cents for a distance of 30 miles, and 25 cents for 450 miles. There is also a careful estimate based on the history of the reduction in the past, which sustains th. theory of the report, that the stimulus to letterwriting which would naturally be caused by the reduction, would greatly lessen the estimated loss the first year, which (not counting such an increase of letters) would only reach \$8,000,000. The entire loss, the report assumes, could be offset by a fair allowance for carrying the mail matter of the government. It is also estimated that should the reduction not take effect until Jan. 1, 1884, as provided in the amended Anderson bill, the surplus of the first half of that financial year would belance the loss of the last half, and there would be ample time to exhaust or call in the printed supply of government stamped three cent envelopes. The surplus of the postoffice department in 1882 will be fully doubled, it is believed in 1893. It is suggested that when the loss experienced by this reduction shall be fully made up, and when there shall again be a surplus, reduction of postage on drop letters should be made.

THE HIVER AND BARBOR BILL.

THE BIVER AND HARBOR BILL THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The first meeting of the house committee a commerce was a mournful affair. In let it was a sort of indignation meeting, at hich the members expressed themselves entry freely about the abuse their river at harbor bill had received on the stump at by the press and its overwhelming commands on at the polls. The members liked over the situation and pondered hat they should do about it. Among our grievances was the slight put upon mem by the administration in neglecting to and to congress the usual estimates of hat moneys will be necessary to carry on

Dorman B. Eaton and Orlando B. Potter.

for the civil-service reform association, are here in the interest of the Pendleton bill.—
They are decidedly in favor of this bill as against all its competitors. The Kasson bill strikes them as an ingenious attempt athom not to do it. The limitation of the period for which a clerk is to be appointed is at variance with the principles of reform. The effort to introduce the new system all over the country at once is undertaking soo much and is linble to fail. The provisions about removals are unnecessary, because if political henchmen and personal favorites can not be appointed there will be no removals except for what everyone would recognize as good cause. Nobody is removed except to let someone else in. The beauty of the P-indleton bill, according to these gentlemen, is that it is perfectly simple. It undertakes to inaugurate the reform to begin with only in a few of the principal offices, and it is not incumbered with provisions about removals and the cause for which persons may be removed and the way in which it is to be done. Furthermore, the Kasson bill proposes to work through little independent commissions all over the country, which is impracticable. The work must be under the general management of one commission. Under all circumstances these gentiemen think the passage of the Kasson bill would indefinitely postpone any real reform of the serwice. The fixing of any period of time at the end of which the appointment shall expire, is inconsistent with the theory of a tenure for good behavior, but while the term of six years in Mr. Kasson's original bill is objectionable, the reduction of that to four by the committee is even more objectionable.

The report of the commissioner of peasions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, is issued. Commissioner Dudley says: The bounty land laws should be generally remodeled and simplified. Congress should give thoughtful consideration to the entire regrading of pensions, making disability, rather than rank, the measure of pension; the officers and men having been drawn from and returned to the same walks of civil life. There are now 117 different grades of pensioners. It is proposed to give the officer the benefit of his actual rank, as an act of simple justice. It is recommended, also, in order to place all war claims nearly upon the same footing, that the limitation in section 4,713 be removed, so that cases barred by the three-year limitation shall have their date on the commencement at the time of filing the application, rather than that of the filing of the last piece of evidence. Widows and invalid soldiers of the regular army and navy, whose rights accrued since June 30, 1880, should be allowed reasonable time to file their applications, and pensions should date from the commencement of the accruing of the right, instead of as now, from the date of filing the application. A yearly salary of \$5,000 is recommended for pension agents. Speaking of the pension population, the commissioner expresses regret that no provision was made in the tenth census for its enumeration. The best approximation that can be made shows that of \$0,003,91 soldiers who enlisted during the war, pensions have been applied for by, or on account of, only 28 per cent. The report concludes with a statement that, from the best available information, it appears that there is a surviving soldier population of a little over 1,000,000, out of which claims for pensions in future may be made by those who incurred pensionable disabilities.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

DEC. 7.—Seven members presented petitions for an increase of pensions to one-armed and one-legged soldiers. Mr. Vest offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the secretary of war to furnish copies of any contracts for a lease of Yellowstone park to a private company. Mr. Beck called up his resolution in reference to political assessments during the late campaign, and Mr. Hale offered a substitute calling for an investigation into levies upon liquor-dealers by the democratic congressional committee. After making some amendments to the bankruptcy bill, the senate adjourned.

ate adjourned.

DEC. 8.—Several petitions were presented asking action on the tobacco tax and urging the passage of a bill to increase the pensions of soldlers who have suffered the loss of an arm or leg. A bill was passed to establish title to the site of the military post at El Paso. There was prolonged debate on the resolution as to political assessments and on the bankruptcy bill. An attempt to strike from the bill all provision for involuntary bankruptcy was deceated, but Mr. Morgan secured an amendment to include option trading in stocks, grain, etc., in acts of bankruptcy.

DEC. 9.—Petitions from tobacco-dealers A citizen of Nebraska purchased from the covernment a section of land within the limits of the grant to the Burlington and Hissouri River road, and received his meant. The railway had previously filed at Washington a map of its location, which the supreme court holds was all that was necessary, and a man who purchased the ame section from the railroad company is seld to be the rightful owner.

Among the nominations sent to the senate Wednesday were those of J. C. Bancroft Bavis to be judge of the court of claims; Rev. Charles C. Pierce, of Hilmois, to be shaplain of the 9th cavalry, and Charles H. Bamberlain to be receiver of public mon-

ing internal revenue in each district. Mr. Hawley introduced a bill to prevent officers of the United States from collecting subscriptions or assessments from each other. A brief executive session was held.

DEC. IL—Mr. Slater introduced a bill to forfeit the uncarned lands of the Oregon Central road. Mr. Ferry presented a measure to increase the pensions of soldiers and sailors who lost an arm or a leg in the service. Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution of inquiry whether a railroad is being constructed across the Niobrara military reservation without authority from congress.—By a vote of 34 to 25 the senate refused to postpone indefinitely the subject of bankruptcy, and then adopted the Lowell bill as a substitute for the one reported by the judiciary committee. A motion to take up Mr. Pendleton's civil-service bill was carried; but the senate dismissed and defeated a schefne to release the Memphis and Little Rock road from its obligations to carry troops free and mails at a reduced rate, and then adjourned.

DEC. 12.—On motion of Mr. Hoar, the

troops free and mails at a reduced rate, and then adjourned.

DEC, 12.—On motion of Mr. Hoar, the postmaster general and the secretary of the treasury were directed to transmit reports made on the administration of the federal offices in New York. A memorial of the Chicago board of trade in favor of the Lowell bankruptcy bill was submitted.—Bills were introduced to grant a pension to the widow of General Revere; to pay certain Indian war bonds of Colorado, and to prohibit officers and employes of the United States from contributing money for political purposes. Mr. Vest offered a resolution instructing the committee on territories to report what legislation is necessary to protect public property, preserve the game, and enforce the laws in Yellowstone park. Mr. Pendleton explained the provisions of his civil-service bill, and an extended debate took place. Numerous amendments were offered, but no definite action was taken.

DEC. 13.—The senate was again flooded by petitions to fix the tax on tobacco and to increase the pensions of soldiers who lost an arm or a leg in the war. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to compel the prosecution of proceedings in bankruptcy to a final decree. The resolution offered by Mr. Beck and Mr. Haie to investigate political assessments were referred to the judiciary committes.—Mr. Pendieton's civil-service reform fill was taken up. Mr. Logan secured an amendment providing that examinations shalf be practical in their character, and Mr. Sherman caused the defeat of the permanent appropriation for the expenses of a civil-service commission. Mr. Garland in troduced a bill to grant a right of way through the military reservation at Fort Scott for the St. Louis and San Francisco road.

Dec. 8.—Mr. Davis presented a petition from tobacco manufacturers of Chicago, asking immediate action on the question of taxation. Mr. Burrows reported the consular appropriation, which sets aside \$1-28,253. In committee of the whole, the bill for the relief of the officers and men of the monitor whi h fought the Merrimac was defeated. Mr. Bingham reported a bill to reduce letter postage to two cents. An adjournment to Satasday was taken.

adjournment to Salassiay was taken.

DEC. 9.—Mr. Page seported a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information whether the funds set aside by the river and harbor bill were appropriated for works not of interest to commerce or navigation, and, if so, requesting that specifications be furnished. An exciting debate followed, in which McLane and Robeson supported the resolution and Cox and Kasson opposed it, but it was adopted. Mr. Kasson reported a bill to improve the civil service. A bill was passed to rectify the title to the military post at El Paso. Mr. McCold introduced a bill to regulate interstate commerce.

Cold introduced a bill to regulate interstate commerce.

DEC, 11.—Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, introduced a resolution reciting the efforts of certain railway managers to prevent the construction of competing lines in the northwest, and directing the committee of commerce to report a bill to prohibit and punish such combination. Mr. Waite introduced a bill to stop the coinage of silver dollars until the stock is reduced to \$50,000,000, and Mr. Ellis offered a measure to authorize the state of Louisiana to establish quarantine stations. Mr. Dibreil presented an act to abolish internal revenue taxes and allow a rebate on whisky and tobacca, and another to reduce the specie in the treasury to \$150,000,00. Mr. Springer proposed a constitutional amendment relative to the election of president, vice president, and members of congress. A bill was passed to authorize brevet commissions for distinguished conduct in Indian campaigns.

DEC. 12.—The postoffice, military, and agricultural appropriation bills were reported and referred to the committee of the whole. Mr. Randall offered a resolution requesting the president to furnish a complete statement of the expenditure for the improvement of rivers and harbors since the beginning of the government. The congressional library bill was not taken up.—It was agreed that the building shall not cost in excess of \$2,000,000; and that it shall be erected on land belonging to the government.

ment.

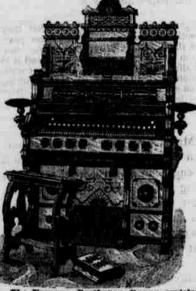
DEC. 13.—The house on motion of Mr-Springer, passed a joint resolution anthorizing the payment of \$25,000 from the Virginius indemnity fund to Mrs. Eliza Dunn, of Chicago, the mother of General W. A. C. Byan, who was slaughtered in Guba. The congressional library bill was recommitted, with instructions that it be changed to provide for the erection of a building on government ground in Washington. The military academy appropriation bill was passed. A resolution offered by Mr. Randall was adopted, requesting the secretary of the treasury to report the estimated amount pajd for ocean freights during the fiscal year. Mr. O'Neill presented a petition from tobacco jobbers, asking a rebate equal to the reduction to be made in the tax.

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CHAS. O. BROWN, Pres't. [The wonderful case referred to above is published in another column and will prove of great value to thous-

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#### Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortrage dated the sixab day of April in the year A D. 1890, executed by Alonzo Spaulding, and Amanda Spaulding his wife, of the township of Woodhull, county of Shiawassee, Michigan, to Charles Fownsend, of Jackson county, Mich., which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Decks of the county of Shiawassee, in Liber 4 of mortgages on page 600, on the twenty-seventh day of September in the year A. D. 1889, at 4 o'clock p. m. And whereas the said mortgage bas been duly assigned by the said Charles Townsend. to Amanda Spaulding, by assignment bearing date the twelfth day of October, in the year 1882, and recorded in the office of the Register of Decks, of the said county of Shiawassee, on the six day of October, A. D. 1882, at 10 o'clock a. m., in filter 20, of mortgages, on page 392, and the same is now owned by her. And whereas, the amount almed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, is the sum of three hundred and thirty-four dollars and eighteen cents of principal and interest, (and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage, and which is the whole amount claimed to be unpaid on said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law, to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof, whereby the power of sale, and in pursuance of the statute in swch case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Corunna, in said county of Shiawassee, on the 19th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forence of the down that day which said premises therein described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Corunna, in said county of Shiawassee, on the 19th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forence of le

## Guardians Sale.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue and in pursuance of license and authority granted to me the undersigned on the 16th day of November 1882, by the Judge of Probate of Chnton-county, Michigan, to sell real estate belonging to Charlotte 4... Hills and Francis belonging to Charlotte 4.. Hills and Francis J. Hills, minors, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on the 12th day of January, 1883, at one o'clock p. m., at the house of Edson Swarthout, in the township of Sciota, Shiawassee county, Michigan, all the right, title and interest of said minors in and to the following described property: Beginning at the south west corner of section five (5), in township six (6) north of range one (1) east in Michigan, running thence one (1) east in Michigan, running thence northerly on the west line of said section eighteen chains and eighteen links, thence easterly on a line parallel with the south line of said section seventy seven chains and eighty-nine links; thence southerly on a line parallel with the west line of said section to the south line of section four (4) of said township; thence westerly along the south line of said section four (4) and five (5) to the place of beginning.

Dated November 23d, 1882.

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# THE TIMES

NEWSPAPER.

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